

that I had been given the black poison to drink"—Ḥassān b. Th. Diwān, p. 24, l. 8: cf. Jer. ix, 15; xxiii, 15; Ps. lx, 3. *Delectus*, p. 2, l. 15, cf. also Ps. cxxxvii, 5.

H. H.

DIE ARABER ALS VERMITTLER DER WISSENSCHAFTEN IN DEREN UEBERGANG VOM ORIENT IN DEN OCCIDENT, von Prof. Dr. H. SUTER. 2nd edition. 8vo, pp. 32. (Aarau, 1897.)

This is a lecture delivered by Professor Suter in Zürich, describing the position of the Arabs as a connecting medium between Oriental and Occidental learning. Being designed for an audience whose main interest centred in the latter, it contains little that is new. The author has a fair knowledge of the literature in question, although he does not seem to have always drawn from the chief sources. Of Steinschneider's bulky works and innumerable articles, nearly all of which are devoted to the subject, he seems not to have heard. Many famous Arab names have escaped him, and too little is said on the achievements of the Arabs in mechanics and the manufacture of astronomical instruments. No mention is made of music, and the inferior branches of studies such as magic, etc., which also had some influence on European thought.

H. H.

CATALOGUE OF THE COINS OF THE INDIAN MUSEUM. By C. J. RODGERS. 4 Parts. (Calcutta, 1893-6.)

In this book Mr. Rodgers catalogues the Collection of Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, which was formed by donations of duplicates from the British Museum, coins formerly in the Calcutta Mint, from the De Loessoe Collection of the Afghan Boundary Commission, from the Archaeological Surveys, from treasure trove, and a few gifts.

The Catalogue shows that the collection is very defective in classes of coins in which it might easily be especially

strong; has many duplicate coins, and of some many specimens. All this shows the need of a Curator with a knowledge of Oriental Numismatics, and some inclination towards that branch of study; and it is hoped that the newly-appointed Curator of the Museum will become, if he is not already, interested in the subject, so that the collection may be made what it ought and might easily be—a, or the only, tolerably complete one of the coinage of India. One who knows what are the wants, what and where to collect, and what could be judiciously exchanged, might, with the opportunities for acquiring coins given to the Government Museum, effect this before it is too late, for some classes of coins are getting much scarcer as years go on. It has been the practice to number each coin added to the collection, and to give it the next vacant number in the list of additions. They were then arranged in drawers according to the numbers given them, and without any regard to the region, date, dynasty, or people to which they belonged. A glance at any page of the Catalogue will show this—e.g., page 3, where the first coin is numbered 8,713, and the second, a duplicate of it, 12,776. Hence the work of compiling the Catalogue must have been very heavy, and Mr. Rodgers is probably the only man who would have undertaken it and completed it as he has done.

Part I contains the coins of the Sultans of Dehli and their contemporaries. The early Sultans are well represented, but some others not so, and the coinages of Malwa, Gujarat, Kulburga, Bengal, Kashmir, etc., need many additions, some of which might be easily got.

Part II contains the Moghul Emperors of India, the E.I.C., the Native States, and the Indian (British) Empire. In this part the description of the coins of the Native States is especially valuable, as but little work has as yet been done with that class of coin, but here, again, but comparatively few States are represented.

Part III contains Ancient and Mediaeval Coins of India; Part IV, Graeco-Bactrian, Indo-Scythian, Greek, Roman, Parthian, Sassanian, Miscellaneous Muhammadan, Ghazni,

Durrani, Modern Asiatic, European, and American. In both these Parts there are some valuable and interesting coins, but also some remarkable deficiencies.

The work would have been more valuable had references been given throughout to some other catalogues or lists. It is noticed that in the first pages references are given to Thomas' "Pathan Kings," but beyond that there are none. There are, as might be expected in such a work, mistakes in the text, and one may be mentioned as a specimen. On the majority of the horseman and bull coins the word श्री is correctly so spelt, though in some it is spelt स्त्री; but the latter spelling is given throughout in this Catalogue. The illustrations are good, but there is an unlucky jumble of figures in plates iv, v, and vi of Part II, by which one student, at least, has been already confused. The figure marked p. 143, No. 8,216, i.e. a coin of Baroda, should be marked p. 159, No. 12,243, a coin of Jaipur; that marked, p. 159, No. 12,243, i.e. the above-mentioned Jaipur coin, is really p. 172, No. 12,272, a coin of Navanagar; and that marked p. 172, No. 12,272, the Navanagar coin, is really the p. 143, No. 8,216, Baroda one. The errors are unfortunately also made in the description of the plates, p. 254.

O. C.

CATALOGUE OF THE COINS COLLECTED BY C. J. RODGERS
AND PURCHASED BY THE PANJAB GOVERNMENT. (Calcutta, 1894-6.)

Part I of this Catalogue, "The Moghul Emperors of India," was noticed in the Journal in 1894. Since then the remaining three parts have been published.

Part II, Miscellaneous Muhammadan.—Of these the most remarkable are the series of coins of Governors of Sind; Sultans of Ghazni; Sultans of Dehli, of which Mr. Rodgers has made a special study and here describes many novelties; Persian Kings; Durrani and Afghan; and coins of the Sikhs.

Part III, Graeco-Bactrian and other Ancient Coins.—In this volume the most important series are the Indo-Scythic